MAYORALTY MEETING IN WALL STREET.

Er. Havemeyer is Nominated but Does not Accepted Committee of Conference
Appainted—Address and Reso-

For several days past a call has been in very ex circulation throughout the city for a meeting to be held in front of the Merchants' Exchange, a 34 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose o feating the reelection of Fernando Wood as Mayor, and of putting in nomination another person for that

In response to the call an immense asser eitizens met yesterday at the place designated. The nge was densely packed, and the crowd extended eyond up and down the street on both sides.

unda of the Exchange, where, some quarter of an hour before the appointed time, a noisy individual managed to get up an audience by mounting on Simeon Draper's auction stand, and denouncing Mayor Wood as an unparalleled scoundrel.

No one seemed to know from where the meeting was to be addressed; and, consequently, there was a continuous crushing and pushing in and out of the hall, up and down the granite steps, and along the peristyle of the building.

At length a gentleman was heard calling the meeting to order from the balustrade. This was Mr. Chas. Gould, who read the call and unrolled the list of signatures to it. The roll extended down into the street-its length creating a laugh.

Mr. Gould presented the name of Mr. Henry Nicoll, formerly a member of Congress from this State, as President of the meeting.

The nomination was ratified and Mr. NICOLL came forward and was received with cheers. He said: I return you my thanks for the honor of being called upon to preside over this meeting of so respectable a body of my fellow citizens. I will not detain you by any enlarged observations as to the purpose for which we have assembled. Permit me simply to say that there is a wide spread feeling through this community that our metropolis is the worst governed city in Christendom. (Cries of "that's so.") By every consideration, we owe it to ourselves to free New York from this great reproach. The time has come for action. I trust that you sufficiently appreciate the fact that nothing can be effected except by a united and vigorous organization, concentrating and giving force to the opinions and wishes of our citizens in their individual capacity. If this can be done, but not otherwise, we may promise ourselves a sure and glorious victory. (Cheers.)

The following Vice Presidents and Secretaries were appointed. upon to preside over this meeting of so respectable

Peter Cooper,
James S. Libby,
Wm. Lottimer,
S. B. Chittenden,
Thomas C. Doremus,
Nahum Sullivan,
Barnet L. Solomon,
Loviah.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Alonzo R. Peck,

John C. Montgomery,

Robert H. McCurdy,

Hickson W. Field,

emus, Thomas Otis LeRoy,

an, Charles Aihof,

mon, Robert L. Taylor,

Josiah Ogden Hoffman. Edwin J. Brown.

John B. Murray, ad the following
ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

party position.

Resolved, That the anti-democratic sentiments and asctions recently adopted by Mayor Wood, and last night actions recently adopted at Tammany Hall, are demagogical

deservedly denounced at Tammany Hall, are demagogical in their inception and dangerous in their tendency.

Resolved, That the citizens of New York are dissatisfied with the political intrigues of Mr. Wood that have dismembered his own party and endangered the city, and that respect to curselves and our regard for the municipal welfare require the extermination of an ambitious administration, which has resulted in the promulgation of fanciful theories, without any practical good to the metropolis.

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens, merchants and traders in this mass meeting assembled are hereby tendered to the various political organizations, and to the several distinguished gentlemon who have been named as candidates, for the good temper which they have hitherto shown on the pending question which agitates every breast—"Must Fernande Wood yet again be Mayor?"

The genestion was put, and the address and resolu-

The question was put, and the address and resolulions were vociferously adopted.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

A motion was then made for the appointment of a
committee in accordance with the terms of the call,
to confer with committees of the various political
parties of the city as to a person to be presented and
supported as a candidate for the mayoralty.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen such Committee of Conference:—

Jay Jarvis, President of the Citizens' Bank, (democrat) Pfteenth ward. William H. Appleton, publisher, (old whig), Fifteenth ward. Robert T. Haws, retired morchant, (republican), Tenth

ward.
John M. Read, architectural iron works, (American),
Saphteenth ward.
Abram S. Hewitt, iron morohant, (reformer), Eighteenth

mrd.
John Kerr, brewer, (democrat), Twenty-first ward.
Gustavus A. Conover, builder, (democrat), Sixtee

shen R. Kirby, physician, (American), Fifteenti dolph A. Witthaus, importer, (democrat), Seven teenth ware. William H. Anthon, lawyer, (republican), Fifteenth

A LITTLE INTERRUPTION OF HARMONY. During these latter proceedings there was some excitement and disturbance in the crowd. It arose from the fact that a gentleman had got to another portion of the balustrade and showed himself, by speech or otherwise, to be an adherent of Mayor Wood.

Capt. Chas. H. Marshall was introduced to the meeting. Fellow citizens, he commenced—but he got no further. The disturbing element was still at work, and there was an attempt on the part of one individual at least to get up a counter movement. This person gave his name as William A. Hillyer, a lawyer of William street. He wanted to address the meeting, but he was silenced by loud shouts of "put him out," "remove him," "shut up," and other like demonstrations.

Fellow citizens, begins Capt. Marshall again. cllow citizens—echoes Mr. Hillyer from his stand.
Voice PROM THE STREET—Are you Wood or

Mr. HILLYER-Wood. Then followed groans and hisses; and the cries to put him out were renewed. This time he was removed, whereat there was expressed much satisfaction.

put him out were renewed. This time he was removed, whereat there was expressed much satisfaction.

CAPT. MARSHALL NOMINATES MR. HAVEMEYER.

Fellow citizens—said Capt. Marshall for the third time—I have not come here to-day to make a speech. I cannot make a speech. (Cries of "Go on, Captain.") But I have come here to-day to say a few words to you. The object of this meeting is to nominate a person to preside as Chief Magistrate of this city after the expiration of the term of the present one; and you want a honest man. (Cries of "That's what we want.") Well, I am about to offer you such a man, and to ask your unanimous approval of him—a man to whose name you will all respond. I am sure he is a tried man—a man who is known to be an honest man; and although it is generally understood that this gentleman will not serve, still I have reason to believe that he will, therefore I present to you the name of Wm. F. Havemeyer as Mayor.

The nomination was received with general applicates and clapying of hands; and three cheers were given for Mr. Havemeyer.

Capt. Marshall—It must be understood, fellow citizens, that all parties stand on this nomination.

Voices from the Street—Will Havemeyer accept?

Capt. Marshall—It have reason to believe that he

Capt. MARSHALL-I have reason to believe that he will.
A Voice—God grant it.

Capt. Marshall—Now, gentlemen, if you are ready for the question, the Chairman of this meeting will put it to you.

Cries of "Question," "Question."

The Chairman—As many as are in favor of Mr. Havemeyer for Mayor—
A Voice—Will hold up their hards.

The Chairman—Will say "aye."
A general shout of "Aye," "Aye," came up from the mass below, and then there were three cheers more for Mr. Havemeyer.

At this time a letter was handed to the Chairman by one of the committee. It was a letter from Mr. Havemeyer declining a nomination. The Chairman was in a quandary. It would never do, he thought, to read that letter now to the meeting which had the moment before received assurance that Mr. Havemeyer would accept, and to which that assurance appeared to give so much satisfaction. In a state of embarrassment he handed it back to one of the managers.

state of embarrassment he handed it back to one of the managers.

THE INTERBUTTION RENEWED.

Mr. Hillyer, the gentleman who would not be prevented from pressing upon the attention of the meeting the claims of Mr. Wood, had, in the meantime, managed to get on the base of one of the granite columns, whence he could not be dislodged without some danger to himself, and tried at this time to address the meeting. He would not be heard, however, but was groaned and hissed and was ad vised to "shut up" and "to get along out of that' and to do a good many other sensible things. But he would not take advice; and consequently there was for a while a good deal of confusion. At length he was either silenced or removed, and the difficulty ceased.

A motion was then made and carried for the appointment of a committee to wait on Mr. Have-meyer to inform him of his nomination. The Chair appointed Messrs. Marshall, Anson, Gould, Gourley

appointed Messrs. Marshall, Anson, Gould, Gourley and McCurdy such committee.

Voices from the street—When will they report? The Chair They will report immediately.

Voices—Give us a speech.

The Chair (summoning up resolution to present Mr. Havemeyer's letter)—I regret to be obliged to present to you a letter just received from Mr. Havemeyer. neyer.
The letter is as follows:—

The letter is as follows:—

MR. HAVEMEYER'S LETTER OF DECLINATION.

New York, Nov. 14, 1867.

My Dear Sir:—My determination not to become a candidate for the mayorally of this city at the ensuing election, or to again assume the functions of that office, has been so distinctly announced that I cannot anticipate that my name will be presented for the consideration of the meeting of citizens to be held this afternoon. If, however, such an event should happen you will do me a favor by stating that my resolution, which has been already avowed, and will be inflexibly adhered to, is wholly incompatible with any such use of my name by that meeting, or any other portion of my fellow citizens. Very respectfully, W. F. HAVEMEYER.

The letter was received with evident dissatisfaction, and there were intimations from the street to nominate this man or that men. Mr. Surrogate Bradford and Mr. Wilson G. Hunt were named in

Bradford and Mr. Wilson G. Hunt were named in this connection.

The Chairman—I am instructed to say that the Committee of Conference, just appointed, will enter on their duties at once, and, as soon as practicable, hope to be able, in unison with others of their fellow citizens, to present the name of a person to the electors of the city, who shall command the votes of all the honest and intelligent citizens. (Cheers.) For that purpose, gentlemen, they will have the pleasure, on due notice, of convoking this mighty massineting of all the people to respond to what they deem for the best interests of the community. And I trust that when we meet again, and when the election comes, we will be prepared on both occasions to show that we will do at the polls what this meeting is so splendid an earnest of. It is now moved and seconded that this meeting adjourn. (Cries of "No, no; "Speech.") This meeting is adjourned.

THE CHAIRMAN AND POLICE LIEUTENANT.

A gentleman in the uniform of a Lieutenant of police at this moment came pressing up to where the Chairman stood. The Chairman not recognizing the uniform, and thinking that its wearer was anxious to gratify those who were calling for speech, told him that the meeting was adjourned.

Officer—Oh yes, the meeting may be declared adjourned, but the mob is not going to move off.

Chairman (indignantly)—Mob, saf mob! This is no mob. This is a meeting of the citizens of New York.

Officer, (apologetically)—Oh, was air. I do not be considered. THE CHAIRMAN AND POLICE LIEUTENANT.

York.

Officer, (apologetically)—Oh, yes, sir. I do not mean "mob" in that sense. I mean the crowd. I am the officer in charge here.

The Chairman, (courteously)—Oh, I thought you wanted to address the meeting, and I said it was adjourned. Did you say it is not adjourned?

Officer, (moving off)—No, sir. Not at all.

MR. MIKER'S STEKCH—HE SUPPORTS MR. COOLEY.

Notwithstanding that the Chairman had declared the meeting adjourned a gentleman giving his name

the meeting adjourned a gentleman giving his name as Riker was introduced by him as a speaker. Fellow citizens of New York, (cries of "shut up") we have convened to-day for the purpose of righting some of our municipal wrongs. We have assembled we have convened to-day for the purpose of righting some of our municipal wrongs. We have assembled for the purpose of nominating a candidate who shall represent this great city in the coming contest, and who shall defeat that man who is at present at the head of our city affairs, and who is a disgrace to the American people. (Voices—"That's so.) Not content with taxing us to the extent of \$8,000.000 a year, he points to your bank vaults here, and to the treasury of the United States, and would send armed bands here to take from our vaults the wealth deposited in them. He does so for the purpose of political effect—for the purpose of having the good will of the masses, and of using them, as he has here-tofore done, for his own aggrandizement. (Cries of assent.) Will you permit such a state of affairs to continue? (A general shout of "No.") Will you again elevate him to a position which he can use for your destruction and the destruction of your political repose? (Cries of "No., never!") Then, gentlemen, having been called upon by my friends, I presume it is expected that I should say something in regard to a gentleman whose letter has been published this morning, and who refuses the nomination of any party clique, or anybody, except it be from the spontaneous movement of the people. Such a man as that we need. In James E. Cooley we have such a man. (Some approbation, but more disapprobation.) If he is endorsed by you, James E. Cooley will receive a vote which will utterly defeat Fernando Wood.

Lido not know but that it would be proper to take

Fernando Wood.

MR. COOLEY NOT ENDORSED.

I do not know but that it would be proper to take the sense of the meeting on that name. (A very general shout of "No.") Well, I have no fears in regard to the result; but, on reflection, I think it better that the committee which you have appointed should recent to worst twent next next next in

better that the committee which you have appointed should report to you at your next meeting.

Voices from the street—Yes; that's right.

Mr. Rikes—In the meantime, gentlemen, whoever be the nominee, I call upon you, as good citizens and lovers of law and order, to work for the purpose of defeating him who at the present moment is the greatest disprace to any body of legislators that has ever encumbered our government—municipal or general. (Applauding voices—"That's so.")

plauding voices—"That's so.")

MR. PATTEN'S SPERCH.

An excited little gentleman, giving his name as Patten, elbowed his way up to the Chairman, who was in a hurry to get away, and cajoled him into the folly of permitting him to make a speech. Mr. P. was apparently the same person who had extemporized a meeting on his own hook in the Rotunda a short while before:—

Fellow-citizens of New York—saith he—Where do stand to-day? You stand in Wall street. And how does Wall street stand? Why, Wall street stands disgraced beyond the rest of the State, by this black-guard, outrageous rule of your municipal authorities. Here are men controlling millions, and yet, in their homes, here in their proud homes, New York stands infamous before the country and before the world. Why is this? Have we not laws? Have we not majstrates? We have laws equal to the emergency: but the magistrates are perjured; and the men of solidity, the virtuous men, the men of integrity of New York are assembled here in their great city to-day, and we ask them to assemble around the ballot box and sustain that man—no matter from what party he may come—who will maintain unim-peached and unimpaired the integrity of this proud to-day, and we ask them to assemble around the ballot box and sustain that man—no matter from what party he may come—who will maintain unimpeached and unimpaired the integrity of this proud city. I do not appeal to you to-day as the member of any party, but I appeal to you as men having their homes in this great and powerful city. I ask you what does its power of fluance—what does its power of religion—what does its power of politics signify? Is it to be turned into the gatters, or is it not, like the motto of this great State, to be "Excelsior"—onward and upward? Gentlemen, this is a serious eccasion. It is an occasion when people rise up simultaneously, without regard to the feelings of party, to do a great public good. The time has arrived in distant cities when Vigilance Committees have been appointed, and now I put it to this body to become a great Vigilance Committee to surround the polls and to carry onward to victory the man who may be nominated by your committee, the man whose character will stand in favorable contrast to that of the infamous person proposed on the other side. Now, what shall we do? We must not stand here and cheer. We must not stand here to look on, but we must be up and doing. We must give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, and the infamous Fernando Wood will be sunk in a depth of corruption from which the trumpet of Gabriel will never raise him.

INCIDENTS OF THE ADJOURNMENT.

There were cries for Oakey Hall, but the Chairman announced that that gentleman was not present. General Hall, however, was present, and would probably have come forward, but the Chairman's patience had fairly given out, and he declared the meeting adjourned, and like a hungry and sensible man, hurried home to his dinner.

It took a long time, however for the vast assemblage to disperse. There we had dissatisfaction at the want of preparation made for the meeting in the way of having speakers on hand. It was dusk before half of the people returned from Wall street.

PROPOSITION FOR A STANDING COMMITTEE.

PROPOSITION FOR A STAYDING COMMITTEE.

A quiet-looking, respectable old gentleman, who had intended to submit some propositions, but did not get the opportunity of doing so, handed to our reporter the following resolutions as those which he would have offered, had he had the opportunity:

Resolved. That the committee he requested to sit month-

would have offered, had he had the opportunity:—
Resolved, That the committee be requested to sit monthly, or oftener, during the year, and to consider the transactions of the municipal government, and report in the newspapers whatever they may deem necessary for the citizens to be truly informed of.

Besolved, That the committee be authorized to supercede any of its members who neglect their duties, or prove detrimental to the efficiency of the body; and to add to their number such citizens as, in their opinion, will promote the weifare of the city.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

We would like to know why the chairman of the meeting in Wall street did, not ask for the nees when he proposed a candidate for Mayor. We would also like to know if a policeman has a right to arrest a man because he proposes three cheers for Fernando Wood.

SPECTATORS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE. THE STEAMSHIP ARIEL OFF CAPE RACE.

FOUR DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

Nearly Half a Million in Specie on Board the Ariel.

Launching of the Monster Steamer Great Eastern a Failure.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONSOLS.

NO LATER NEWS FROM INDIA.

DECLINING TEXDENCY OF COTTON AND CORN.

&c.

St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 14, 1857. The Vanderbilt steamship Ariel, Capt. Ludlow, from Bremen via Southampton, was boarded off Cape Race last night by the news yacht of the New

York Associated Press. The Ariel left Southampton on the evening of the 4th inst., and brings London and Liverpool advices of that day-four days later than those by the

She has 184 passengers and over \$400,000 in

Arabia.

The Cunard steamship Niagara, from Boston 21st ultimo, via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st

The steamship Vanderbilt from New York 24th ultime, had not reached Southampton when the Ariel took her departure.

The Ariel is due at New York on or about Tues day morning.

The news by this arrival is not of an important description.

The Belgian Ministry had resigned. King Victor Emanuel of Sardinia had subscribed ten thousand france to the Indian Mutiny Fund.

The telegraph between Boona and Cape Sparteret. connecting Europe and Africa, had been completed. The health of the King of Prussia continues to

made on the appointed day, but resulted in a failure, and the second trial had been postponed one month. Several persons were injured, two of them

There is nothing new from India.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. The English money market was in a depres

Consols, however, had improved; the quotations for money closed on the 3d inst., at 894 a 891, and

for the account of the 7th December 90; a 90;. Bank stock was quoted at 209 a 211, and East

India stock 210 a 212.

On the Paris Bourse the Three per cents closed at 66f. 90c. for money, and 67f. 20c. for the new ac-

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The Liverpool cotton market opened more steady, but closed on the 3d inst. with a declining tendency. There was, however, no change in prices since the departure of the Arabia. The sales of the three days were 15,500 bales, of which 2,000 were on

The goods market at Manchester was dull and gloomy; sales unimportant.

At Leeds there was little business doing.

The Hudderfield woollen market was inactive. The Liverpool breadstuffs market was dull, with a declining tendency, except for wheat. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, quote flour dull but steady, at the rates advised per Arabia Wheat buoyant, with an advance of 2d. on fine qualities, while the inferior grades were almost unsale able; red, 6s, 8d, a 7s, 8d; white, 7s, 3d, a 8s, 3d. Corn dull and unchanged; white, 40s. a 41s.

Messrs. Bigland, Aytha & Co. quote flour dull, and 6d. a 1s. lower, and corn declined 6d. a 1s.

The Liverpool provision market was dull. Beef beavy. Pork dull and nominal. Lard heavy at 68s. Tallow flat and nominal.

In the produce market there was not much change. Rosin had declined slightly, but closed firm at 4s. 3d. for common. Rice was firm.

United States District Court.

United States District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Botz.

CHARGE OF OFENING LETTERS.

Nov. 14.—The United States w. Eli B. Nichols.—The defendant, who was charged with abstracting money from letters addressed to Porter's Spirit of the Times, where he was employed as a clerk, but who pleaded guilty to the minor offence of opening letters, was called up for sentence. The Judge said that soveral affidavits from respectable parties had been put in, testifying to the previous good character and respectability of Nichols, and with a hope that he might again become a good member of society the Court would not impose the full pensity, which was a im-g of \$500 and imprisoment with hard labor for one year, but would sentence him to pay a fine of \$100 and be imprisoned for thirty days.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

Letter from Gen. Henningsen to Gen. Case-Violation of the Walker-Henningson Treaty

Siz-On the 1st of May last, in Nicaragua, I was charged by Provident Walker with negotiating, drafting and subsequently carrying into execution the convention of Rivas. That negotiation was entered into and the capitulation was made solely with a United States officer, Capt. Davis, of the U.S. ship of war St Marys, under the guarantee of the United States flag that certain terms would be ob-

native Nicaraguans who had faithfully served with us and who were to be left in the country. All the terms of that lated, but most flagrantly has the clause referring to those

be permitted to reside unmolested wherever they please in Nicaragua. I have since learned at various times with deep regret that these men have been forced to carry arms, coerced to labor, and persecuted in various ways Segovia road.

Nicaragua, is a brave and chivairous gentleman, whose long record of public service is without blemish, whose

General Pineda, the brother of a former President of Nicaragua, is a brave and chivairous gentleman, whose long record of public service is without blemish, whose political and military consistency and fidelity make him a bright example to the Spanish race on this continent, and would render him an honor to any country.

General Pineda regarded General Walker as the legitimate President of Nicaragua. General Walker, without any possibility of influencing the ballot, was elected by a larger majority than any President ever received before or probably will ever receive again in Nicaragua, because the only classes who labor or produce had witnessed under his auspices the abolition of forced military service, and saw in his election, for the first time in their generation, the prospect of not being coerced by ambitious factionists to fight through interminable revolutions for a cause in which they took no interest. When the pressure of internal treachery, foreign invasion and extraneous influences prevented him from protecting them from conscription, they came to regard this as an illusion, and resigned themselves, as they had done from time immemorial, to be dragged from their peaceful avocations and driven to slaughter by leaders whom it was never my fortune to see or hear of in the front of battle. It is difficult for any one acquainted with facts not to have regarded, with General Pineda, or not to continue to regard, General Walker as the legitimate President of Nicaragua, since no valid election can take place as long as the Costa Rican foreign force occupies any part of the territory of that republic. It is worth observing that, besides being still de jure President, General Walker was de facto President of Nicaragua far beyond the average term. In the fifteen changes of government that have taken place in this respect within six years, there is only Chamorro, whose term of power exceeded by one month, and President Pineda, by four months, General Walker's actual exercise of that office.

To that legitimate

facts in this communication, because they tend to fix even more strongly the responsibility of re iress on the government of the United States than appears in the face of the capitulation.

An attempt has been made to create the impression that the Nicaraguan army at Rivas was in an utterly desperate position, from which it was relieved by the intervention of Captain Davis, whose interference is pretended to have been only officious, dictated solely by motives of humanity and undertaken on his own responsibility.

Now, sir, though I do not wish to impugn the motives of Captain Davis, and though we have never done the Cabinet at Washington the injustice to believe that he acted either upon its instructions or in conformity with its intentions, I must remark firstly, that Captain Davis, as commanding the only United States force there, represented for us the United States; secondly, that in as far as our position was desperate, it was rendered so by his own act; and thirdly, that after the commission of that act our situation was not desperate enough for us to have trusted our wounded or our native companions in arms to the mercy of our opponents without a better guarantee than the word they had so often violated.

We could not have done so, remembering that in the spring of 1856 President Mora had preached a cruzade of which the avowed object was the extermination of all North Americans who took any part in the affairs of a (to him) foreign country; that in March of that year he shot all the stragglers and wounded who fell into his hands after the disaster of Santa Rose, that in the following April be put to death peaceable American citizens in Virgin lay; and that being attacked in Rivas, in Nicaragua, which he was invading, by President Walker, he (President Mora) fied back to Costa Rica with his brother, General Mora, leaving General Canas to bring back his shattered fyones; that Gen. Canas was obliged to abandon his sick and wounded Costa Ricans to Gen. Walker's mercy, who had them tended with the same one a

gent leaders—an act in which I am ioth to believe that Gen. Zavala either participated or had the power of preventing.

Asto the condition of the Nicaraguan army under President Walker in Rivas, the attempt to besiege that city began on the 27th of January, 1867, he being at that time cut off from all communication with the Atlantic States by the unlawful seizure of the Transit steamers.

By repeated and vigorous attacks—once at @braje, four times at San Jorgo, on the 26th of January, 3d and 11th of February, and the 16th of March, by sweeping the Transit road, and by various skirmishes, the invaders and insurgents were for seven weeks prevented from investing Rivae. For the remaining six weeks, up to the 1st of May, Rivas was more or less closely invested by means of four strongly entrenched camps with connecting lines During the whole of this selge, and indeed for nearly two months preceding the 1st of May, 1857, we had received only 135 men retiferencement. The besiegers, who reached Obraje, according to their own report, with 2,160 men, had been during this time reinforced by 5,000 men, making the total force brought against us over 7,000. After the investment two attempts were made to carry the pisce by surprise and storm, viz.: on the 23d of March and 11th of April. On the 23d the besiegers took possession of all the houses outside of our works, but by two o'clock P. M. were driven out of them back to their lines with great loss, leaving its our hands one cannon and thirty prisoners, including a colonel of artillery.

On the 11th of April, 1887, led in by a deserter, they succeeded in capturing one side of the lower plaza and atempted to storm on other sides. In two hours they were

On the little of April, 1887, led in by a deserter, they succeeded in capturing one side of the lower plans and attempted to storm on other sides. In two hours they were again driven back with great slamphter, leaving in our works being killed or compelled to surrender. Their loss on that occasion has been since ascertained to have exceeded 800.

From that time to the list of May they made no further thank and received to reinforcement of any consequence.

attack and received no reinforcement of any consequence.
They had none whatever to expect, except one corps of
Salvadorians, whose advent and idellity was doubtful and
unimportant, and whose leader shortly after attempted a
revolution. Up to the 11th of April the besiegers had

been under the impression that they could capture Rivas if they could enter it. They were then eager to get in. The result of the 11th destroyed this illusion, and they were equally anxious to keep out.

On the morning of the list of May the position of the besieged and of the besiegers was as follows:—

Of the 7,000 men brought by the allied foreign invaders and insurgents against Rivas (two-thirds of which force had consisted of foreign invaders), there remaked 600 allies and from 1,000 to 1,000 Nicaraguan insurgents. Their entrenched camps had been much strengthened; but they could no longer, with this reduced force, man effectively the connecting lines, which were over two miles in extent, and the besieged sent scouts and messengers through them who almost always returned in eafety. The besiegers were besides short of powder and threatened with cholera and the rainy season, both of which had set in a fortnight earlier the year preceding.

The besieged, on the other hand, were straitened for provisions and encumbered with wounded. For a month they had been living of horse and mule meat, sugar and chocolate. They had been much weakened by desertion; but desertion had nearly done its worst. Their force consisted of 200 Americans and 40 natives capable of bearing arms. They had still left on the list of May two or three days provisions, viz., two oxen, two mules, three horses and 1,000 pounds of sugar. They were well supplied with ammunition, half their store being in Rivas. In the harbor of San Juan del Sur they had the war schooner Granada, which contained the other half of their ammunition, besides several hundred stand of small arms.

President Walker had remained thous long in Rivas, approhending that Col. Lockridge might march round by Chontales, and because there was every reason to believe that shortly after the action of the 11th of April the enemy would be obliged to raise the siege. It was his intention, after or dering the schooner Granada to sail for Realejo or some point northward, to evacuate Riv

tales, and because there was every reason to believe that shortly after the action of the 11th of April the enemy would be obliged to raise the siege. It was his intention, after or point northward, to evacuate Rivas when he came to his last day's provision. He had no doubt, by a night attack, of being able to force his way through their now weakened lines, no thought of the besiegers attempting to pursue him till after daybreak, nor fear of being easily able to rout their vanguard with his rear if they did. There was then nothing to impede his march to Realejo or other points where the schooner Granada with the ammunition and spare arms would have met him. In the adjoining district, where but for the necessity of protecting the Transit he would long since have carried on the war, his native friends were anxiously awaiting either till the besiegers exhausted their strength on Rivas or till we appeared amongst them. It is true that the besieged would have had to destroy the ammunition and heavier pieces in Rivas, and would have been compelled to leave their wounded behind them, but they would have carried with them the substantial guarantee of 100 prisoners as hostages.

If the doubted whether the heaven we would have strong

enough to break through the lines of the besiegers, I have only to refer to many examples in the war where, with smaller force, greater obstacles were overcome; I wi only to refer to many examples in the war where, with a smaller force, greater obstacles were overcome; I will cite only three; on the 11th of November, 1856, with 265 men and one gun, President Walker carried the intrenched camp and a 1 the barricades on the transit route held by Gen. Canas, with 800 Costa Ricans, and at least four times stronger than the lines of investment at Rivas. On the 17th of the same month, with 260 men and three guns, he forced his way into Massaya, defended by 2,000 men, captured half the city, held it for three days, and was hourly gaining ground, though ninety of his small force were killed and wounded. On the night of the 11th of November, 180 men, landed by him three miles from Granada, carried

and wounded. On the night of the 11th of November, 160 men, landed by him three miles from Granada, carried successively four lines of barricades, and reported to me at daybreak on the 12th at the Guadaloupe church.

To the schooner Granada, in the harbor of San Juan, there was no difficulty in communicating orders. Its immense importance at this juncture to the besieged is apparent, both as a magazine and as a means of conveying material of war, which they had no other means of transporting.

To that legitimate President's government, when President def juries and de fatto, General Pineds took cath. It and there is not faithfully and valiantly in good and evil for time, and this, sir, is the crime for which this man, whose word through a long career has been inviolate, is persecuted by native and foreign leaders, whose autocockents are not tissue of peri-by and deceit.

It had grey and deceit.

It had grey and deceit.

Now, sir, just at this critical juncture, and before the control States of peri-by and deceit.

It had grey the deceit of the approach guarantied by the United States flag, but possibl's assassimation. Captain Davis, however, particularly undertook to provide the land of the protection of the flag of the American Union which had always shown in the Americans who had identified the protection of the flag of the American who had identified to the protection of the flag of the American who had identified to the protection of the flag of the American companions in arms, that I am only expressing the common sentiment when I emphatically declare, that if evidence with regard to our Nicaraguan follow soldiers in Rivas, and so strong was generally the feeling of their American companions in arms, that I am only expressing the common sentiment when I emphatically declare, that if ever circumstances could have driven us to capitalate with the Contral American invaders or insurgents, it would have run all risk of dying, sword in hand, sooner than have run all risk of dying, sword in hand, sooner than have run all risk of dying, sword in hand, sooner than have run all risk of dying, sword in hand, sooner than have run all risk of dying, sword in hand, sooner than have run all risk of dying, sword in hand, sooner than have run all risk of dying, sword in hand, sooner than have run all risk of dying, sword in hand, sooner than have run all risk of dying, sword in hand, sooner than have run all risk of dying, sword in hand, sooner than have run and run ceptanue of terms which otherwise he would never have thought of. But even atter Captain Davis had thereby rendered our position so precarious, President Walker would sconer have run the last hazard of war than have trusted his men, his wounded or his native fellow citizens to the faith of the invading or insurgent leaders without some such solid guarantee as either hostages or the flag of some powerful and civilized nation. Under circumstances more desperate than Capt. Davis had rendered ours in Rivas we persistently refused to do so. On the retreat from Granada there were in Granada, or between Granada and the lake, 419 souls. Of these 73 were wounded men, 70 women and children. Of the 276 men capable of bearing arms 47 wore cut off within ten minutes of the first attack. Of the remaining 229, 75 were subsequently killed or wounded, besides those who died of cholers and typhus (amounting to 120 of all sexes and ages). They were exposed without shelter, night and day, to rain and sunshine for seventeen days, living on horse and mule meat, short of ammunition, incessantly fighling, and surrounded by a force larger than remained to beleague us in Rivas on the first of May—yet surrender or capitulation was never contemplated. At Rivas, the responsibility of the United States flag was held to be sufficient security for the safety of those whom we were bound to protect at every sacrifice. Captain Davis put into execution his threat of seizing the schooner Granada, after we had carried out, on our part, the terms of the capitulation, in which that vessel was not mentioned. He caused her to be seized by his first licutenant, who sprung upon her the broadside of the St. Marys, and started a hundred men in boats to board her. Captain Payssoux with his crew (then of seventeen men) prepared for action, and only surrendered her on the written order of President Walker, who ordered him to yield to this demonstration of overwhelming force.

After taking possession of her, Captain Davis handed over this Nicaraguan schooner,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I avail myself of an opportunity to let you know of the esult of the engineers' trial trip of the Adriatic up to this ime. We left Canal street dock about nine o'clock Friday morning, and have run out to sea back and forth within lifty miles of the Lightship, and have returned to Sandy Hook to allow part of our company to return to the city; after which we put to sea again, intending to return to

after which we put to see again, intending to return to New York Monday morning.

As I know the interest feit in the trial of the mighty engines of this steamer I cannot deay myself the pleasure of reporting the satisfactory success thus far attending it. No one can realize the simplicity and beauty of the movements of the enormous engines without seeing them in operation. I cannot imagine what more is to be desired, or, in fact, in the nature of things, is practicable. Each piston of the two stupendous cylinders issues forth in turn, urging on its work with guant power without the intervention of any other, while the valve goar and other controlling instrumentalities are postorming their functions regularly, gently and accurately, presenting a simplicity of action that captivates every beholder, and when seen combination with such vast proportions and strength, creates the conviction that here is before you a degree of safety and efficiency not to be found in more complicated arrangements.

rrangements.
It is, however, not my object to describe these our nos but merely to let you know how successful those far is this first trial trip of the Adriatic, and that already all doubt of the entire success of the machinery and boliers of this noble vessel is at an end with all on board. One word as to the model. If the lamented George THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Additional News from the Wagon Trains. MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS.

The Indian Commissioner and Brigham

Important from Utah.

A friend, says the St. Louis Democrat, has permitted us to publish the following extract from a private letter dated Fort Laramie. Oct. 22, 1857 :-An express from the army on Haws' fork reports hat the Mormons have destroyed three government trains (burnt them up). Brigham Young informed Col. Alexander, by express, that he must not advance further into the territory. Col. Johnston is collecting the trains all together at the South Pass, to escort them in. The 2d Dragoons will be here to-morrow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12, 1857. Your Washington correspondent, in his letter published in yesterday's HERALD, states that in the event of an attack by the Mormons upon the United States troops composing the expedition to Utah, Col. Johnston will have two thousand men to fight his battles with, including "two complete battalions of light ar-

tillery." Unless your correspondent has been furnished with information which has hitherto been excluded from the public, he has exaggerated the number of that force by nearly one-half.

According to the latest reliable information, it appeared that the force under the command of Col. Johnton, and which has now, in all probability, reached Fort Bridger, unless their passage has been disputed successfully, consisted of ten companies of the Tenth infantry and eight companies of the Fifth infantry

successfully, consisted of ten companies of the Tenth infantry and eight companies of the Fifth infantry —numbering in the aggregate not over one thousand men, all told.

In addition to this was a light battery of the Fourth artillery, which the general orders of June 30 (No. 12) authorized Capt. Phelps to extend to the war complement, but which, owing to the manner in which the expedition was despatched, started with not over sixty men and six pieces. Lastly is an ordnance train under command of Capt. Reno, which probably numbers fifty men.

Here we have a force of about eleven hundred men, and of these the artillery arm, both light and heavy, which your correspondent seems to rely upon so much for their efficiency, utterly unavailable amid the mountain defiles, or even, to a great extent, upon the plains, if deeply clogged with snow, which usually covers the valley of the Great Salt Lake to the depth of several feet during the entire winter.

The number of teamsters and other outsiders would probably swell the aggregate nearly up to your correspondent's figures; but it is obvious that these cannot be reckoned as part of the available military strength of the expedition, as they would find work enough on their hands in taking care of their teams.

Add to all this, the want of forage for the animals, which is already beginning to be felt, and which may eventually leave both teams and artillery helpless in the snow, and the chances of desertion among the soldiers, pinched by the severities of a Moscow campaign and allured by the temptations which will no doubt be attractively displayed by Brigham Young's spies and emissaries, and you may judge what are the chances of this much talked of Utah expedition for sustaining itself during the winter, much less for making a conquest of the Saints or enforcing respect for the United States officials who go under its escort.

Justice to the gallant men who have been ordered on this needlessly deeperate service requires that the plain unvarnished facts should go out to the

CAMP ON THE PLATTE RIVER, ARMY FOR UTAH, Sept. 14, 1867. Description and History of Fort Laramie-Ren-contre with an Old Trapper-His Career and Adventures as Narrated by Himself—His Persecution by the Mormons—The Great Frish Nimrod of the Rocky Mountains—The Pursuit of Literature under Difficulties-A new Annotator of Shakspere-The Mountain Sheep of the "Buffalo Range"-A Bonne Bouche-A Co

In the present letter I shall go back to the poin from whence my last letter was dated, and attempt brief description of Fort Laramie, which the only place of any interest upon that section of

formed by the confluence of the Platte and Laramie rivers, and is the last mark of civilization east of Salt Lake City. In this fast and continually accelerating age, after leaving railroads and steamboats, and journeying at the snail's pace of fifteen miles a day for 600 miles, over one of the most monote deserts in the universe, and suddenly coming upon this casis, ensconsed in a quiet little nook of the valley, with its neatly whitewashed exterior, and presenting more the semblance of a hamlet than a military station, our imaginations involuntarily carry us back to our homes in the East, and for the moment we lose sight of the unwelcome reality that we are in the midst of a vast desert inhabited only by savages, pro-

sight of the unwelcome reality that we are in the midst of a vast desert inhabited only by savages, probably more insulated from civilization than we would be at almost any other point occupied by white men upon this continent.

This post, as you are very probably aware, was formerly occupied as a depot by the American Fur Company, and for many years was a place of rendezvous for Indian traders, trappers and mountain men, who, after collecting their annual quantum of peltries, here found a ready market for them: and this, no doubt, has been the scene of many a robring frolic and personal encounter, which their meetings never fail to call forth.

This anomalous class of hardy mountaineershese veritable and unalloyed cosmopolites, whose idiosyncracy enables them to find a home wherever game abounds, their kettles are boiling and their blankets are spread—were in the prosperous days of the fur companies, when beaver skins sold for ten dollars a pound, quite numerous; but since the substitution of silk in the manufacture of hats, and the consequent diminished demand for furs, they have rapidly passed away, and it is seldom now that one of the old stock is seen. We had the good fortune to meet at Fort Laramie that celebrated veteran hunter, trapper, trader, guide, &c., "Jim Bridger," who has passed the greater half of his wild and adventurous life in the mountains, far removed from all intercourse with the civilized world, and surrounded by savage neighbors, who acknowledge no social obligations in common with the pale faces. He is a man of about sixty years of age, with a tail, gunt figure, somewhat bent by toil and exposure, and possessing a firm, open and generous cast of countenance, indicative of the noble impulses which generally characterize the frontier man and hunter.

His history, teeming as it does with romantic adventure and startling incident, is to me interesting in the highest degree, and, when related by him in the peculiar language of his class, is exceedingly piquant.

the peculiar language of his class, is exceedingly piquant.

A native of the Old Dominion, he, thirty-five years ago, while yet a boy, ascended the Missouri river to near its sources, and was employed in that country for several years as a trapper and hunter. His adventures during this period, among the Black Feet and other hostile tribes, abounded with interest and excitement. From thence he wandered southwest into the "Great Basin" of Utah, visited the present site of Salt Lake City, the Great Salt Lake, and found his way south into Lower California, and was probably the first and only white man was has ever descended the Colorado river of the West.

He was subsequently with Fremont and Stansbury, as guide, and after encountering all the various changes known to that capricious damsel, Fortune, he finally halited upon Black's Fork, of Green river, where he erected an establishment which has since been known as Bridger's Fort. Here he hung up his rifte and hunting implements, laid aside his roving habits, and resolved to spend the remainder of his days in the quiet enjoyment of a home, and for several years did a thriving business both in trading with Indians and California emigrants. But this happy state of things was not destined to continue, as his prosperity excited the cupidity of the Mormons, who demanded a monopoly of the emigrant traffic, and came upon him with a large force, obliging